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CHINA DAILY CRITICIZES ARTICLE ON TAIWAN ARMS

HK270025 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Dec 81 p 4

[CHINA DAILY commentator's article: "Mr Cline's Weird Logic"]

[Text] Even while the call for the peaceful reunification of Taiwan gains momentum, some of the U.S. lobbyists for "two-Chinas" are anxious to goad the Reagan administration into selling advanced weapons to Taiwan.

Front and foremost is former CIA station chief of Taiwan Ray Cline, now a senior associate at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.

In an article in the December 21 WALL STREET JOURNAL, Cline concedes that the U.S. sale of a few squadrons of F-16 or F-5G fighters makes no significant difference in the "defense" of Taiwan. Nevertheless, he insists that the higher the quality of fighter aircraft, the greater the "deterrence" against the People's Republic of China.

Only a few days ago, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig cautioned the Congress that the advanced experimental fighter problem "is an extremely sensitive question," requiring the U.S. "to proceed with utmost respect for that sensitivity." Cline is particularly incensed at this caution for prudence.

U.S. Pledge

In direct contravention of the U.S. pledge in the joint communique for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the U.S.A. on January 1, 1979, Cline argues for "the survival of Taiwan as an independent, sovereign political entity with the inherent right of self-defense."

It is scarcely news that the communique provides that "the United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China."

Cline has the constitutional right to say what he likes, although no Chinese would be so insolent as to regard Hawaii as an independent, sovereign political entity. He should, however, be intelligent enough to figure out that, if the Kuomintang regime was crushed on the mainland by the People's Liberation Army 32 years ago despite the billions of dollars worth of weaponry poured in by Washington, how can a few new fighter squadrons guarantee its "survival" now?

Unification

Hypocritically, Cline admits that "everyone hopes China will be reunified peacefully." The nine-point programme proposed by Ye Jianying last October first is just such a practical overture for the peaceful reunification of Taiwan. That is why it not only has been favourably accepted by a growing number of Chinese compatriots living overseas, but also regarded by a large sector of American public opinion as so constructive that any harmful involvement on the part of the U.S. would amount to a betrayal of the best interests of the Chinese and American peoples.

Cline sees fit to advise President Reagan not to heed Beijing's opposition to a U.S. arms sale since "the PRC needs help from the U.S. to protect it from the Soviet Union much more than the U.S. needs anything from Communist China."

Trying to turn Cline into an unprejudiced observer of China's political stand and foreign policy obviously would be futile exercise. However, it might be useful for this expert on "contrapuntal strategy" to be reminded of one simple historical fact -- the People's Republic of China was courageous and capable enough of successfully resisting Soviet attacks years before the normalization of Sino-American diplomatic relations.

XINHUA REVIEWS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY IN PAST YEAR

OW262000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1825 GMT 26 Dec 81

["Yearend: Talking About U.S. Foreign Policy -- by Correspondent Peng Di" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, December 26 (XINHUA) -- For years ever since the Vietnam war, U.S. foreign policy has been undergoing an "agonizing reappraisal." Hanoi's invasion of Kampuchea and the Kremlin's grab of Afghanistan were two more rude jolts which confront the Americans more acutely than ever with the Soviet challenge. What is worse, the United States suddenly awakened to the grim reality that its weight and might fail to match its ambitions and desire. This painful awareness led to the rise of "neo-isolationism."

Against this background, President Ronald Reagan's call for economic renewal and rearmament caught the imagination of the Americans whose national pride had been hurt.

The question is whether the administration, now nearly one year old, has thrashed out a sound global policy on the basis of the lesson in the past?

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, chief exponent of American foreign policy, has in his numerous speeches defined the objectives of this policy as to establish a relationship with the Soviet Union on the basis of restraint and reciprocity, to refurbish the traditional alliances and the ties with other friends and to build a just and responsible relationship with the developing world.

The United States and the Soviet Union belong to the same category. In the eyes of the other countries, they are the superpowers; and each is the other's number one adversary. They alone can pose a formidable threat to each other and imperil each other's strategic interests and security.

The past decade or so has witnessed the shaping up of a pattern, with Moscow on the offensive and Washington endeavoring to stave it off. Soviet expansion, often through the surrogates of Vietnam and Cuba, has plunged the world into deep trouble and brought mounting pressure to bear on the United States. To reverse this trend, the Reagan administration has given first priority to rearmament with special emphasis on the sophistication, quality and performance of the weapon systems. The administration's defense budget for 1982 reaches the astronomical figure of 200 billion dollars and will total 1,500 billion in five years.

In view of the bleak economic prospects, there are many who object to this military spending and buildup. But the administration believes it is a painful necessity if America is to deal with the Soviet Union from a position of strength.

The second measure is to switch the strategy from a readiness to fight one and a half wars to preparedness for a big war and several small wars in view of the fact that Moscow and its proxies are making inroads everywhere. Apart from the strategic confrontation in Europe, stress is laid on localized conventional war and conflicts on smaller scales with an eye to the vital sea lanes from the Middle East and the soft belly of South Asia. Containment of Soviet expansion becomes the order of the day.

Contention with Soviet hegemonism also takes the form of negotiation and psychological and propaganda warfare.

The Reagan administration calls for a Soviet-American relationship built not only on restraint and reciprocity but also on "linkage" as a lever to make the Soviets behave themselves in different parts of the world.

As superpowers, both the United States and the Soviet Union try to avoid direct confrontation with each other. With West Europeans demonstrating against nuclear armament with increased vehemence and the Kremlin stepping up its "peace" offensive, the United States, too, has raised its pitch for peace, expressing readiness to face the Soviets across the conference table.

The second foreign policy objective as spelt out by Secretary Haig involves relations with the West European allies and Japan. It is a relationship of both concord and conflict. There is more conflict in economic and trade interflow and more concord in geopolitics and strategic interests, though with quite a few differences in specific approaches.

Militarily, the Soviet Union maintains heavy pressure on the West European nations, while economically, it trades oil and natural gas for West European technology and credit. And politically, it capitalizes on the anti-war sentiments among the people there to drive a wedge into the strategic partnership between the United States and its allies to the great annoyance of the former. This contest for influence over Western Europe has been going on for some time and it has a very great bearing on the global strategic balance between the two superpowers. Which of the two will emerge as the victor is yet to be seen.

The last and perhaps the most crucial aspect of U.S. foreign policy is that towards the Third World countries. There is no denying the fact that the thrust of Soviet expansionism is the most threatening in the Third World and the Middle East and South Asia in particular. If allowed to have its way there, Moscow could dominate Western Europe without firing a shot and overpower the United States.

In this context, the Reagan administration has increased its aid to Pakistan and Turkey with a view to upgrading their defense potential. It has sought and gained the political and military collaboration of Egypt, the Sudan and Oman in resisting Soviet expansion. It has kept going the peace process started by the Carter administration on the basis of the Camp David accords and is trying to have more Arab countries join in it. And there are some signs that it eventually will enter into contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization. There is, besides, a marked improvement in the U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia and Washington has indicated its appreciation of the Saudi eight-point package for Middle East peace.

If this rather unconventional approach toward Middle East and South Asian countries is carried forward, it could ease appreciably the contradictions in this strategic area and minimize the chances for the Soviet Union to fish in trouble waters.

Still, the question remains whether the United States has the resolve to make bolder adjustments of its policy toward the Third World. Naturally, the administration has some traditional inhibitions to overcome. Often the United States as a great power fails to treat the Third World countries as equals and to act impartially towards them all. Those political groupings, whether they are in power or overthrown, are taken as its "old friends" so long as they are pro-American and anti-communist. In order to buttress them and preserve its own unjustly gained interests or prerogatives, it often does not scruple to interfere in the affairs of other countries, even at the expense of its own long-term strategic interest. Its approach to China's Taiwan is a case in point. The same is true with the Central American countries. It is one thing to counter Soviet and Cuban expansionism; it is another to oppose the people of those countries rising in revolution. Here, U.S. policy often fails to draw a clear line of distinction between these two different things.

In the case of the Middle East, the United States has offended and alienated a large number of Arab countries by supporting and patronizing the Menahem Begin government which has shocked the world by its unbridled warlike provocations. The recently concluded "strategic cooperation" with Israel made it a worse bully and emboldened it actually to annex the Golan Heights -- a deliberate provocation to the world community. This has placed the U.S. strategic interests in grave jeopardy.

The United States Government has proclaimed opposition to hegemonism of any country as its basic policy. Well, it is much easier to oppose the hegemonism of others than to oppose one's own. This perhaps is the crux of the problem of U.S. foreign policy. The success of U.S. diplomacy depends in a large measure on whether the United States is perceptive and courageous enough to face squarely and overcome this weakness.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DIFFICULTIES OF 'REAGANOMICS'

HK260914 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 81 p 7

[Yearender by Xue Boying [5641 0130 5391]: "The Many Difficulties of 'Reaganomics'"]

[Text] Ten months have passed since Ronald Reagan entered the White House and put forth his "economic recovery program." By bringing all his skill into play, Reagan succeeded in weathering some difficulties, but now he has been caught in a dilemma again.

At first, Reagan's financial policy with "two cuts and one increase" (tax cut, budget spending cut and increase in military spending) as its main content brought more or less hope to most American people who were anxious to get rid of "stagflation." The American press praised it as a "Reagan revolution" or a "new deal" of the Roosevelt-style.

In the 5 and 1/2 months from mid-February to the end of July, with the initially rather smooth economic recovery on the one hand and the smooth congressional approval of his draft budget for 1982 fiscal year and 3 years program on tax cuts on the other, he won victories in the first stage.

Beginning in August, however, the U.S. economy began to deteriorate sharply with all kinds of knotty problems and numerous contradictions coming one after another. In curing the U.S. economic ills, the Reagan administration put the stress on reducing the Federal deficit and achieving a budget balance as soon as possible; for, without eliminating the deficit, it would be impossible to check inflation. Even if a massive tax cut was carried out, it would still be impossible to stimulate investment and would result in pouring oil on the fire of inflation. Therefore, a balanced budget has been a point of contention since August.

The differences at first occurred between budget director David Stockman and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. In view of the fact that the deficit was daily increasing, both Stockman and the President's team of economic advisers considered that only by slashing defense spending would it be possible to achieve a balanced budget. But Weinberger opposed making any cuts in the defense expenditure. Reagan not only wanted to keep his campaign promise of strengthening U.S. military power, he was also afraid that his balanced budget would come to nothing, so he put an end to this quarrel on the whole by a compromise program of slashing \$13 billion in defense spending over a 3 year period.

However, owing to the fact that U.S. economic development was poorer than expected, the estimated deficit amount also increased daily. It was originally estimated that the deficit for 1982 fiscal year would be \$43.1 billion, but it was gradually raised later and was even estimated in early December at \$109 billion. As to the deficit for the 2 fiscal years of 1983 and 1984, it was estimated to be a total of \$314 billion. Thus Reagan had to renege on his promise to achieve a balanced budget in 1984.

Meanwhile, a new quarrel also erupted between Stockman and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan. Stockman considered that owing to the emergence of an economic "recession," further spending cuts would be of no avail and some tax increase measures should be adopted in turn. Regan, however, considered that it would not only cause criticism in doing so but would also check the economic recovery. In the long run, Reagan agreed with Regan's view and postponed the tax increase proposal indefinitely.

Obviously confused and disorientated by the deficit problem, Stockman revealed to the U.S. ATLANTIC MONTHLY that he had never had any confidence in Reagan's economic plan and that Reagan's tax cut was a "Trojan horse" beneficial to the rich. The revelation of this sentiment in early November made the contradictions within the U.S. Government glaringly known and caused a mighty uproar. The "economic recovery program" of the Reagan administration was as a result made pale as a consequence.

To date, the proposals to further slash budget spending by \$13 billion put forth by Reagan in September has been repeatedly rejected by Congress. Later, he reduced the figure to \$4 billion, but it still was not approved. At last he had to use his veto power to veto the resolution of Congress, thus leading to a "close-down of the government" for a day in his attempt to force a showdown with Congress. We can thus see the difficulties faced by President Reagan.

Reagan assumed power at a time when the U.S. economy freed itself from the crisis of 1980 and began to pick up, and inflation also eased up to a certain extent. However, the economy again gradually sank into a "stagflation" half a year later. In July, U.S. industrial production was restored to its highest level prior to the last crisis in 1980, however it dropped successively in August, September, October and November. The rate of unemployment increased to 7.5 percent in September, to over 10 percent in October and to 8.4 percent in November, reaching a near record of 9 million people. The annual rate of consumer price index dropped in the first and second quarters, picked up again in the third quarter, and appears to have dropped again in the fourth quarter. The actual gross national product had a sharp increase of 8.6 percent in the first quarter, but dropped by 1.6 percent in the second quarter. Although it picked up again in the third quarter by 1.4 percent, this was due to an increase in stock activity and, if this factor is eliminated, the rate of reduction must be calculated between 3-5 percent. At the same time, the national debt has exceeded \$1 trillion, the estimated figure of the deficit has become greater, while the business prime lending rate still remains at the high level of 15.5 percent. Even Reagan himself admitted that the United States has once again entered a "recession."

At present, owing to the huge budget deficit, it is predicted that the Federal Government will raise money in the market by issuing more bonds and the interest rate will rise again. Therefore, it is hard to say when the U.S. economy will pick up again.

The U.S. Chase Manhattan Metrological Economic Research Institute estimated that the economy will drop by 5 percent in the fourth quarter while Reagan's economic adviser Murray Weidenbaum considered that the economy will increase by 1 percent next year. Faced with this grim economic reality, more and more people are doubtful whether it is possible to carry out the principles of "Reaganomics" from beginning to end.

BRIEFS

U.S. DELEGATION IN GANSU -- At the invitation of the Gansu agricultural university, a 12-member delegation on U.S. agricultural production and on human nourishment headed by the president of New Mexico University arrived in Lanzhou, Gansu Province, from Yinchuan on 22 December. The delegation has been invited to give lectures in Gansu Province and exchange experiences and views on technological cooperation with scientists, professors and professional personnel in the province. The U.S. delegation will leave Lanzhou for Qingyang Prefecture on 30 December. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 25 Dec 81 SK]

AFP: PRC REJECTS USSR PROPOSAL ON BORDER TALKS

BK281114 Hong Kong AFP in English 1005 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (AFP) -- China has ruled out an early resumption of negotiations with the Soviet Union over the boundary separating the two countries.

A Chinese Government spokesman said today that China had "recently responded" to a Soviet proposal to resume the border talks suspended by China following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979. "The two parties must prepare themselves well before resuming negotiations. Any date should be discussed through diplomatic channels," the spokesman said.

The Soviet Union put forward its proposal in late September in a note given to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow.

The talks were opened in 1964, several years after the Sino-Soviet break.

The spokesman was careful, however, to note that China expected the border issue to be "resolved through conversations." He added that "for a long time such conversations (between the two countries) have not brought the necessary results."

The spokesman did not specify when China had formally responded to the Soviet note of September 25, but reliable sources indicated that the response came at the end of last week, or almost two years to the day after Soviet troops entered Afghanistan, on December 26, 1979. China strongly condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and has issued numerous appeals for international support for Afghan insurgents battling the pro-Soviet government in Kabul.

Sino-Soviet differences over the boundary of their more than 7,000 km (4,400 mile) border triggered bloody incidents, notably in 1969 when armed clashes left dozens dead on both sides of the Amur and Ussuri Rivers.

The two sides continued their negotiations after the incidents, however.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON USSR'S 'DIFFICULTIES'

OW251622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 25 Dec 81

["Is the Late-Coming Superpower on the Decline? -- By XINHUA Correspondent Tang Tianri" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA) -- World attention has since the 1980's focused on whether the late-coming superpower could engineer more international incidents as it once did in the 70's while harping on "detente."

Moscow this year put forward a "peace program" for the 80's and adopted a seemingly low-key attitude in international affairs. The Soviet move has caused people to question the sincerity of this attitude. Has it softened a bit because of the difficulties it is facing and how big the difficulties are?

Assessments on these issues vary. One assessment is that the Soviet Union is confronted with ever greater difficulties -- it can be said that the Soviet Union has entered an all-round protracted period of "strategic difficulties." It is now on the decline and therefore can afford no more military adventures as it did in the 70's but can only do its best to preserve what it has obtained. Another assessment is that the difficulties the Soviet Union is facing are temporary and partial which can be overcome soon. In the presence of the strong Soviet military force only concession can soften it. Besides, some economic benefits will induce it to stop its military adventures.

Facts show that the Soviet Union has indeed met with difficulties of various kinds.

-- The tempo of growth of the Soviet national economy is steadily on the decline. Since Brezhnev took office, the average annual growth rate of the Soviet national income and industrial output value has dropped to 6 to 7 per cent for the ninth five-year plan from the rate of about 8 per cent for the eighth five-year plan. It decreased to 4 per cent for the tenth five-year plan. In 1981, the first year of the 11th Soviet five-year plan, the growth rate of national income and industrial output value is estimated to increase by 3 to 3.4 per cent.

-- This year is the tenth lean year for grain production in the 17 years since Brezhnev came to power. Grain output has dropped to 160 million tons this year from 237 million tons in the late 70's, a decrease of 77 million tons.

-- Imbalance in the proportions between agriculture, light and heavy industries. The Soviet Union has long been pursuing a policy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry. It diverts more than 80 per cent of its industrial investments to the development of heavy industry. This policy has resulted in lopsided development of war industry and sluggishness in light industry and agriculture.

-- Its burdens become heavier and heavier as a result of its policy of world expansion and intervention. Its intervention in Kampuchea and invasion of Afghanistan have invoked world-wide condemnation. Annually, it has to spend at least 10,000 million U.S. dollars on Afghanistan, Cuba, Poland and a number of African and Middle East countries.

All these difficulties are a logical outcome of Moscow's internal and external policies, especially its hegemonic policy. For all these tough problems it can not be said for certain that the Soviet Union is on the decline.

Firstly, the Soviet Union's economic strength has not been weakened. Its economic growth rate is faster than the United States and some other Western countries. In the past 20 years, it has steadily narrowed its economic gap with the United States. Official statistics show that in the above-mentioned period its national income has increased from 50 per cent to 67 per cent that of the United States, and industrial output value from 57 per cent to 80 per cent. It has outstripped the United States in some two dozen major products such as iron and steel, oil, coal, cement, chemical fertilizer, locomotives, tractors and timber production to rank first in the world.

Secondly, Soviet military strength has not been weakened. In the past decade or so, the Soviet Union has not only gained the upperhand in the conventional weapons and theatre nuclear weapons, but also approached or even caught up with the United States in the strategic nuclear weapons. Out of the 13 main criteria judging the strength in strategic nuclear weaponry, the Soviets have ten which equal or outstrip that of the United States.

Thirdly, the present difficulties caused by reduced grain production cannot be viewed as "strategy difficulties." Since Brezhnev came to power, Moscow has passed nine crop-failure-years by selling gold for purchasing grain from the West. The Soviet Union spent this year one hundred tons of gold for grain purchases while it can produce three hundred tons each year.

Fourthly, the decline by wide margins of the growth rate of Soviet oil output is not necessarily an indication of an energy crisis in the country in the 1980s. According to an estimation of OIL & GAS JOURNAL of the United States at the end of last year, Soviet oil deposits reached 8,600 million tons, taking the second place in the world next to Saudi Arabia.

Soviet deposits of coal, oil and natural gas can be turned into 120,000 million tons of standard fuel, which will last 80 years on the basis of the consumption of 1,500 million tons in the year 1978. It can meet the consumption of a century if water power and nuclear energy are added.

Fifthly, the present Soviet overseas burden is not heavier than what was shouldered by the United States in the Korean and Vietnamese wars. It was estimated that the Soviet annual military expenditure for 80,000-100,000 Soviet occupation troops in Afghanistan was from 2,500-3,000 million U.S. dollars, whereas the U.S. direct military expenditure for over 540,000 U.S. aggressor troops in Vietnam was over 100,000 million dollars in addition to the indirect military expenditure of some 300,000 million dollars.

To overestimate or underestimate the present Soviet strength and difficulties will lead to wrong judgement on the Soviet political and military tendencies and the world situation. To underestimate the serious difficulties being faced by the Soviet Union and to overestimate the Soviet hegemonic power and to reach a compromise will be unfavorable to the world peace. The Soviet Union has not been on the decline because of its present difficulties, nor has it renounced its global strategic offensive. Even if it is confronted with greater difficulties, Moscow can act with prudence or make a reckless move. Military adventures launched by the warmongers in history often took place in a period of economic crisis and not of economic prosperity.

Therefore, it is harmful to the maintenance of world peace to think that the late-coming superpower is on the decline and thus lose vigilance against it.

GYMNASTICS TEAM RETURNS FROM MOSCOW COMPETITION

OW170215 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The Chinese gymnastics delegation returned to Beijing this afternoon after visiting the Soviet Union for 12 days, where it took part in the 21st world gymnastics championships in Moscow.

Those who welcomed the delegation at the airport included Li Menghua, minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Rong Gaotang, adviser to the commission; and Chen Xian, vice minister in charge of the commission.

Rong Gaotang said: The Chinese gymnasts achieved very good results at the 21st world gymnastics championships. They won second place in the women's team event, third place in the men's team event and two men's individual titles. He encouraged the gymnasts to continue to exert themselves to achieve even better results in future competitions.

ZHAO ZIYANG SPEECH AT 23 DEC PYONGYANG MEETING

SK240033 Pyongyang Domestic Service Korean 1200 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Speech by Zhao Ziyang, vice chairman of CCP Central Committee, premier of PRC State Council, at 23 December Pyongyang mass meeting held at "8 February" house of culture -- recorded in Chinese with paragraph by paragraph translation into Korean]

[Text] Respected Comrade Premier Yi Chong-ok, respected leading staff comrades in Pyongyang and dear comrades:

At the invitation of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and the DPRK Government, the Chinese party and government delegation has paid an official and friendly visit to a close neighbor and received a very warm welcome and hospitality from the KWP, the Korean Government and the Korean people. Today, the fraternal people of Pyongyang have arranged such a warm and splendid mass meeting to welcome us. Comrade Chairman Kim Man-kum has just delivered a speech overflowing with warm friendship. We have felt the Korean people's sincere feelings toward the Chinese people. Availing myself of this magnificent occasion, I convey warm greetings and the feeling of noble respect from the Chinese people to the people of Pyongyang and all the Korean people. [applause]

Pyongyang has a long and glorious history and a brilliant cultural tradition. It has added a great chapter to Korean history by attaining heroic achievements. During the period of war against U.S. imperialism, Pyongyang was the beacon of hope and victory for the Korean people. By inheriting the glorious tradition of the armed anti-Japanese struggle under the wise leadership of the KWP led by Comrade Kim Il-song, their great leader, the people of Pyongyang courageously struggled without dreading the strong enemy, thus greatly contributing to achieving a great victory in the fatherland liberation war. [applause]

During the postwar period, the people of Pyongyang rehabilitated war scars by overcoming mounting difficulties with a firm will and enthusiasm and changed Pyongyang into a magnificent, beautiful, new modern city with the speed of chollima. Pyongyang is the yardstick of the DPRK and the source of the strength of the Korean people in achieving a new victory.

The creator of the history of the Korean revolution is the Korean people. The nucleus of the Korean revolutionary cause is the KWP led by Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The Korean people, building on the ashes of war, have turned their fatherland into a prosperous socialist country by assiduously and arduously struggling following the revolutionary line for independence, self-reliance and self-defense set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song, by striving to build a new life and by displaying their wisdom. The world's people praise your great achievements. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the Korean people with warm friendship on attaining these achievements. [applause]

While developing the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- the Korean people are now vigorously struggling to implement the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress and complete the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule. Wherever we went in Korea we witnessed new, lively and prosperous situations. We believe that the magnificent prospective goal for socialist construction set forth at the Sixth KWP Congress will surely be achieved and that your country will certainly develop into a more prosperous country. [applause]

Achieving the country's reunification is the urgent desire of all the Korean people. Realizing the reunion of brethren is the common and long-cherished desire of fellow countrymen in North and South Korea. The KWP and the Korean Government have long made steady efforts to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification at an early date.

By setting forth a reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point administrative policy, Comrade Kim Il-song delineated a famous proposal for resolving the question of the fatherland's reunification in a fair and rational manner. [applause]

However, stubbornly refusing to (?support) and accept this rational proposal, the U.S. patronized South Korean Chon Tu-hwan clique, while frantically pursuing a policy for national division, has heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula, thus evoking resolute objection from the Korean people and the world's peoples.

The Chinese Communist Party, government and people will always be interested in the Korean people's sacred cause for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, will resolutely support the just policy and basic stand of the KWP and the Korean Government and will strongly denounce the two Koreas policy pursued by the United States and the South Korean authorities. [applause]

The United States should hold a dialogue with the DPRK, withdraw all their troops and military equipment from South Korea and stop meddling in the internal affairs of Korea. Any wicked maneuvers to make the division of Korea permanent and perpetuate it are destined to fail. Korea's reunification is the natural development of history and no force can prevent this. [applause]

The Chinese Government and people will, in the future, too, just as they did in the past, firmly and invariably support the just struggle of the Korean Government and people to oppose foreign forces' interference and achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification until they attain final victory. [applause]

Comrades, both the Chinese people and the Korean people love peace and want to concentrate efforts on construction work in their countries under peaceful international circumstances. Contrary to our desire, however, the present international situation is fluctuating, whimsical, strained and unstable. Because of (?maneuvers) by imperialism and hegemonism everywhere in the world, the danger of world war poses a serious problem to which we should pay close attention. I believe that, if all the peace-loving countries and the people the world over resolutely and vigorously struggle in unison to oppose imperialism and hegemonism, we can prevent the outbreak of a world war and lead the development of the international situation in favor of world peace and for the benefit of the world's people. We are rejoiced over the fact that the KWP and the Korean Government have implemented the great policy for independence, friendship and peace, continuously strengthened their solidarity with many countries in the world, especially with Third World countries, abide by the principles of nonalignment, oppose imperialism and dominationism, support the cause of the oppressed people for liberation and play an important role in the international arena with each passing day. [applause]

The Chinese people will jointly struggle to firmly side with the Korean people, with the peoples of the Third World and with all forces which advocate justice and love peace; to oppose aggression and interference, and to maintain world peace. [applause]

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and government, the people of our country are struggling to vigorously accelerate socialist modernization and construction and achieve the cause of the fatherland's reunification by returning Taiwan to the fatherland. With the adoption at the sixth plenary meeting of the 11th congress of our party of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, the entire party and all the people have achieved unprecedented ideological unity, thus further consolidating the political situation of unity and stability. [applause]

The national economy of our country has entered a path of moderate and sound development. The recent fourth plenum of the Fifth National People's Congress has decided on the 10-point policy of economic construction.

Considering the situation of China earnestly, we intend to pioneer a new path along which we can ensure a relatively steady pace, relatively good economic effect and more benefits for the people. The Chinese people, firmly rallied around the party Central Committee, are filled with determination to build a highly democratic and fully civilized and modernized socialist power by maintaining the four basic principles, displaying great will and by overcoming all difficulties on the road of advance with one mind and one intention.

The Korean Workers Party, the Korean Government and the Korean people steadily and actively support our people's cause for socialist construction and their struggle to return Taiwan to the fatherland. This is great encouragement for our people. We extend sincere gratitude for this. [applause]

Comrades: Whenever we are happily reunited with our Korean comrades in arms, we cannot help but recall the past in which we shared trials and tribulations and confidently look forward to the bright future of China-Korea relations. During the protracted revolutionary struggle over several decades, the two parties and two peoples of China and Korea cemented firm and deep militant friendship with blood. In the cause for socialist revolution and construction our two countries have further developed friendly and cooperative relations. Today, the peoples of our two countries help and support each other in political, economic, cultural and other fields and our friendly and cooperative relations are reaching a stage of new development. We firmly believe that the flowers of China-Korea friendship will bloom more beautifully and bear more brilliant fruits. [applause]

While the Chinese party and government delegation is visiting Korea, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, met our delegation and held very sincere and friendly conversations. The leaders of China and Korea held talks and exchanged opinions broadly and profoundly on the further development of relations between the two parties and the two countries and on international problems of common interest. They achieved satisfactory results. This bears a great and realistic meaning for further development of the friendly relations between the two parties and peoples of China and Korea, for acceleration of the cause of socialist construction of the two countries and for the defense of peace in Asia and the world. The Chinese people consider China-Korea friendship as very precious and are fully determined to pass it on from generation to generation. [applause]

In any storms of the world, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will firmly unite with the Korean Workers Party and the Korean people and will fight shoulder to shoulder and march forward together with them. [applause]

Long live the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea! [applause]

Long live the heroic people of Pyongyang City and all Korean people! [applause]

ZHAO ZIYANG SPEECH AT 23 DEC PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK240530 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Speech by Zhao Ziyang, vice chairman of CCP Central Committee and premier of PRC State Council, at 23 December Pyongyang banquet hosted by PRC ambassador -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Premier Yi Chong-ok, respected Comrade Vice President Pak Song-chol, respected Korean party and government leaders and comrades:

Our Chinese party and government delegation will return home tomorrow, winding up its 4-day visit to your beautiful country.

We are very happy to cordially meet again with Comrade Yi Chong-ok and other Korean comrades this evening at this place. I would like to take this opportunity to express once again heartfelt thanks for the cordial hospitality accorded us by the Korean Workers Party [KWP], the Korean Government and the Korean people.

Our current visit was, though very short, very smooth and encouraging, thanks to the thorough and elaborate organizational preparations by the host.

President Kim Il-song warmly received us and had a very sincere and friendly talk with us. We had wide-ranging and profound talks with Comrade Yi Chong-ok and other leading comrades of the Korean party and government. The two sides reached agreement in views on further strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and on a series of problems of common concern.

We also made inspection tours in Pyongyang and Hamhung and met with the working people of all walks of life there.

During the last few days we have been deeply impressed by the fact that the Korean people, firmly united around their great leader President Kim Il-song and the KWP, are struggling with one mind and one intention for prosperity and all places we went are seething with vigor and thriving.

We believe that DPRK prospects for development will be very beautiful and bright because it has such a staunch people and the correct leadership of the KWP headed by President Kim Il-song.

During our current visit to Korea, at all places we went we received a warm welcome from the Korean people. We believe that this is a vigorous expression of the deep friendship of the Korean people for the Chinese people and we received an unforgettable impression from this. The Chinese people are highly proud of having the Korean people as their comrades in arms.

The Chinese people, like the Korean people, set great store by the intimate relations established between the peoples of China and Korea, sharing life, death, weal and woe. They rejoice over the constant development of relations between the two parties and two countries of China and Korea.

The consolidation and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of China and Korea is not only a great encouragement to the peoples of the two countries who are building socialism, but is also of great significance in defending peace in the Far East and Asia.

The Chinese Communist Party, government and people will in the future, too, as in the past, make tireless efforts to steadily strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea.

We sincerely wish the Korean people greater success in socialist construction and new progress in the cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

I propose a toast to the prosperity and development of the DPRK, to the constant strengthening and development of the militant friendship and great solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea, to the health and long life of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, to the health of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, to the health of Comrade Pak Song-chol, to the health of comrade leading cadres of the Korean party and government and to the health of comrades present here.

HONGQI COMMENTS ON ZHAO ZIYANG REPORT

HK250136 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] The bi-monthly HONGQI (RED FLAG) commenting on the report by Premier Zhao Ziyang to the National People's Congress points out that the new line of Chinese economic development is to invest less, produce more and create better economic results. Excerpts of the Chinese Communist Party organ follow:

This year's accomplishments show that our national economy is on the road of steady development. However, there are still some unstable factors in the economy. The most prominent problem lies in improving economic results in industry.

The core of economic development now is to achieve the best and most production results with the least waste of labour, materials and funds.

The emphasis on economic effectiveness is of significance to the socialist economic construction especially in a country with as large a population and as poor an economic base as China.

The main difficulties are lack of energy and shortage of capital funds. The only solution at present is to economise on energy.

A rough estimate shows that China's ratio of consumption of standard fuel to national income is 1.3 to 6 times that of some developed countries and twice the average level of developing countries.

Even when compared with our own past record, national income per 1,000 tons of fuel consumed now is roughly half what it was in the first five-year plan.

This shows that there is great potential for economising on energy. We could save millions of tons through technical reform and renovation of old equipment and proper reduction or stoppage of production in enterprises with especially high energy consumption.

Local Funds

The shortage of capital funds is also a drag on economic development. Use of foreign capital is one way out, but a fundamental solution must rely on domestic capital.

Priority must be on existing enterprises, with every means tried to exploit fully their productivity.

Pooling of funds is also an important measure. There has been a big change in China's distribution of capital funds in recent years, with cutbacks under the state budget but relative increases outside of it.

Though the central government is beset with financial difficulties, some local governments and enterprises have used capital funds at their disposal, and individuals also have money. Banks should pool scattered idle funds for economic construction.

Attention should also be given to developing manpower. For instance, with the production enthusiasm of peasants promoted by new responsibility systems, labour efficiency has risen, resulting in a rural labour surplus.

Peasants can be mobilised to invest labour in small-scale capital construction projects as waterworks, afforestation and building of highways and brigades.

If well organized, this will help make up for the shortage of capital funds.

Maintaining a balance in the national economy, especially an equilibrium between the production of capital goods and consumer goods, is the basic condition for improving economic results.

Developing production of consumer goods is the central task in continuing to readjust the economy, with the aim of improving the structures of industry, products, technology and organization.

This emphasis will not only help rationalise the economic structure, promote market prosperity, stabilise commodity prices, increase employment and satisfy people's needs, but will also increase profits and accumulate capital funds for the state.

But a corresponding development of heavy industry is also necessary.

While reduction of investment in capital construction during readjustment is essential, if heavy industry's growth is slowed too much it cannot satisfy the need for capital goods.

The main way out for heavy industry lies in readjusting to give a better service in technical reform and renovation to existing enterprises, as well as agriculture, light industry and export.

Reforms Needed

There are many evils and malpractices in our existing economic system and reforms must be introduced.

Power over enterprises is too concentrated, and government and enterprises not sufficiently separated, which suppresses the enthusiasm of the enterprises.

Administrative organs are redundant and cumbersome, division of labour unclear, seriously affecting work efficiency. Egalitarian tendencies in distribution dampen the enthusiasm of the workers.

Orderly reforms should be carried out in ownership, management and distribution systems to create patterns suited to our national conditions and advantageous to healthy development of the national economy.

Reforms should also be introduced to improve the relationship between economic planning and market regulation, whereby planned economy will persist but the subsidiary function of market regulation will also operate.

Economic levers and laws should be used in combination with administrative measures. Pilot projects in enterprise autonomy and industrial economic responsibility systems should be expanded.

Technical reform and renovation of equipment of existing enterprises is the key for putting the national economy on a good cycle.

The work should start first with weak links which require the least investment and produce the quickest practical results.

Technical reform should focus on energy and raw materials, reduction of waste, promotion of efficiency and product quality, and rational use of resources.

Scientific research should be reinforced, and teams should be organised to tackle key projects. Results of scientific research should be disseminated quickly and applied.

We have favourable conditions for conducting technical reform in existing enterprises, with 100,000 machine shops and rich experience in supplying the various branches of the national economy with machinery.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CIRCULAR ON LEARNING FROM DAQING

OW252111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA) -- The CCP Central Committee recently distributed the "report on the question of learning from Daqing in industry" prepared by the party group of the State Economic Commission and issued an accompanying pertinent circular to the party organizations of the leading organs of party, government and military organizations, industry and communications departments and enterprises throughout the country.

The "circular" points out that the revolutionary spirit of the staff members and workers of the Daqing oilfield in doing pioneer work under arduous conditions in the early years fully demonstrated the true qualities of the Chinese working class. Many of Daqing's key experiences are still of practical significance. Leading cadres, staff members and workers of the industry and communications front throughout the country must, taking into consideration their respective specific conditions, learn from and continue all the advanced, typical and good experiences, including those of the Daqing oilfield, in order to improve leadership style, build up the contingent of staff and workers, strengthen enterprise management and promote the four modernizations. The leading cadres, staff members and the workers of Daqing and the entire petroleum front must carry on the fine tradition, carry forward the revolutionary spirit, be absolutely modest and prudent and advance by adhering to the Marxist law that "one divides into two."

The "circular" says that under the extremely difficult condition of Soviet hegemonism's blockade in the early 1960's, the staff and workers of Daqing oilfield, armed with Mao Zedong Thought and under the leadership of our party, made up their minds to win honor for the motherland and the people. They worked with a will to make the country strong, made a successful start by studying [Chairman Mao's] "Two Essays" and built the big oilfield of the advanced international standard, thereby ending the era when the Chinese people had to use "foreign kerosene." In the early 1970's when the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques perpetrated serious sabotage, they remained staunch and heroic, combated interference and increased the output of crude oil by a large margin, thereby playing an important role in developing the national economy despite the severe chaos. After smashing the "gang of four," while the output of old oilfields went down year after year, they resorted to every possible means, worked arduously and resourcefully and maintained a steady high yearly output of 50 million dun of crude oil, thereby continuing their outstanding contribution to the country. The fact that the Daqing oilfield's staff and workers have self-reliantly succeeded in pioneer work under arduous conditions and have written down a history of constant progress and development and that its cadres and masses have created a Chinese experience in building and managing a modern enterprise eloquently shows that the Daqing oilfield is worthy of the honorific title of advanced example on China's industry and communications front. It also shows that the staff members and workers of the Daqing oilfield are worthy advanced elements of the Chinese working class.

The circular points out that due to the influence of the "left" over a long period in the past, all the Daqing oilfield's experiences were summed up and exaggerated in terms of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Each time these experiences were summed up, they were further exaggerated until some of them were described in terms of absolutes and stereotyped examples. Therefore, various problems cropped up in publicity and popularization. This was a product of a particular historical condition, and the responsibility for this chiefly rested with the party Central Committee at that time and the higher leadership concerned.

The "circular" says Comrade Mao Zedong has pointed out that, as representatives of the new production forces and the most progressive class in China, the Chinese working class has become the leading force in the revolutionary movement. Chinese workers are very farsighted, selfless, organized, disciplined and thoroughly revolutionary. They are especially capable of fighting. Comrade Mao Zedong said "man must have some spirit." He should be this way during wartime and during the construction period as well. The reason the staff and workers of the Daqing oilfield could accomplish heroic exploits and make monumental contributions to the country was primarily because they inherited and carried forward the revolutionary tradition and fine qualities of the Chinese working class. Furthermore, they were highly patriotic, had a strong sense of national pride, had the revolutionary heroic mettle of fearing no difficulties and daring to shoulder heavy burdens and had a strong sense of responsibility as the masters of the country. Their revolutionary spirit fully embodies the true quality of the Chinese working class. It should be further carried forward during the new period of the socialist modernization drive.

The "circular" stresses that under given conditions, consciousness and matter can transform each other. This is a basic Marxist principle. While eliminating the influence of "left" ideas, it was totally necessary to repudiate the erroneous viewpoint that "consciousness can achieve everything." However, we should by no means reject the dynamic role of revolutionary consciousness in transforming the objective world on this account. While transforming the objective world, man's varying mental outlooks might produce different results under largely identical material conditions. At present, as the national economy is being readjusted, some leading cadres must resolutely and quickly change such mental outlooks as passiveness, fear of difficulties, blaming everybody and everything but themselves and tending to believe that nothing whatsoever can be done. People must encourage themselves and not lose heart. We oppose setting high targets while ignoring objective conditions, or trying to do something that cannot be achieved despite strong efforts. However, we must integrate the scientific approach with the revolutionary spirit, go all out, press forward in the face of difficulties and enthusiastically do these things well that can be done if we make an effort to maintain a certain rate of development during the period of readjustment of the national economy and that still better economic effects can be achieved in all undertakings in economic construction.

The "circular" says it is most urgent, under the newsituation and for the new tasks, to build a contingent of ideologically advanced, vocationally proficient and highly disciplined workers and staff members who work hard and cooperate. In the march toward modernization, the Chinese workers have a historically heavy duty. They are now striving to overcome difficulties, actively expanding production and making greater contributions to the country. However, it must be noted that, as the numbers of workers and staff members are fast growing, many newcomers have carried the ideas, mentality and habits of small producers and urban petty bourgeois into the Chinese working class. Because of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques' interference and sabotage during the 10-year period of internal chaos, because of corrosion by the corruptive ideas and lifestyle of the exploiting classes, in particular the bourgeoisie, and because of our laxity in conducting ideological and political education among the workers, many cadres, party and CYL members, staff members and workers in industry and communications enterprises in many localities sport such negative attitudes of varying degrees as showing sapped morale, being lax in discipline, working carelessly and seeking private profits at the expense of the public interest. Then, such evil tendencies on the part of many leading cadres as bureaucratism and divorcement from the masses have caused those negative attitudes to become more widespread and have dampened the workers' enthusiasm for socialism.

The "circular" says party and government organizations at all levels and in industry and communications enterprises must pay the greatest attention to, and solve, these problems. In future, they must follow the principle of giving priority to ideological work and step up ideological and political education among the workers and, in particular, strengthen the education of young workers in order to help them. It is necessary to educate staff members and workers in the four basic principles, in resolutely implementing the party's policies and principles and in correctly understanding the interests of and the relationships between the state, collective and individual. Staff members and workers must be guided to subordinate their private interests to the collective ones, partial interests to the interests of the whole and immediate interests to long-term ones. It is imperative to criticize and correct the erroneous tendency of leading cadres of some enterprises and units to pander to a small number of workers' backward understanding and illegitimate urge to damage the interests of the state and the collective by all available means. The vanguard exemplary role of CCP and CYL members, the vital role of engineering and technical personnel and the backbone role of veteran and model workers must be brought, into full play. The socialist labor emulation drive and the mass movement to emulate, learn from, catch up with and surpass each other must be continued persistently. Staff members and workers must be well trained to constantly enhance their ideological and political consciousness and cultural and technical levels. Laxity and weakness in ideological and political work must be corrected, and enterprise administrations must be given assistance in strengthening enterprise management so that they dare to take charge and can be strict and fair in meting out awards and punishments. Outstanding persons and experiences must be commended in good time, various unhealthy tendencies ought to be criticized and lawlessness and indiscipline penalized severely.

The present political and economic situation in our country is good, and the situation in the rural areas is even better. The rapid increase in agricultural production has opened new prospects for industry, transportation and communications. Staff members and workers on the industry and communications front must produce more and better means of production for farm use and more consumer goods and improve transport and communications to meet the needs of the peasants in expanding production, improving their lot, further cement the relations between urban and rural areas and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance. Leading cadres at all levels on the industry and communications front must emancipate their minds, keep to the mass line, grasp problems at grassroots levels and break through hackneyed conventions. They must be good at discovering advanced models, summing up advanced experience and objectively publicizing and popularizing advanced experience.

The "circular" calls on all party committees and party organizations of industry and communications departments and enterprises to seriously study and discuss this document and then convey its contents to all cadres, party and CYL members, staff and workers. It is required that the masses of all units be fully mobilized to seriously examine the mental outlooks of their leading cadres, staff members and workers -- in connection with enterprises reorganization, in view of the enterprises' actual conditions, and by using criticism and self-criticism as a weapon -- to see whether their mental outlooks are compatible with the present situation. They have brought their revolutionary drive into full play and they have done this completely or partially. This examination is also intended to see whether all leading cadres have closely associated themselves with the masses and shared weal and woe with them, whether staff members and workers have done their production and other work as masters of the state and enterprises and have understood the truth that the working class can emancipate themselves only after they have emancipated all mankind. The workers congresses should be convened after this examination to formulate effective measures to mobilize staff members and workers to further invigorate their revolutionary spirit and enhance their sense of responsibility as masters of the state in order to elevate our industrial production and transport and communications work to a new level.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES COURAGE IN SELF-CRITICISM

HK280928 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 81 p 8

[Article by Yang Dongguang [2799 2639 0342]: "Self-Criticism Requires Courage"]

[Text] As the saying goes: Since we are not saints, we are bound to make mistakes. If we go deep into this, we may find it incorrect. In fact, even "saints" cannot avoid making mistakes. Even a learned man like Engels made a mistake in saying to what category a platypus belonged. Lu Xun was very sharp, yet he wrongly reproached Yang Shuda for not keeping his appointment because he did not know he had fallen ill. There is nothing strange about this. What was praiseworthy about them was that after discovering his mistake, Engels openly admitted his mistake, and similarly, Lu Xun also wrote articles to clear up his misunderstanding about Yang. In so doing, they were far better than the self-styled "out-and-out Bolshevik." After all, Engels and Lu Xun continued to be Engels and Lu Xun. People even found them greater and closer. The reason is easy to understand.

However, after some comrades have made a mistake, they lack the courage to admit it. They are not people who will correct their mistakes or promptly correct their mistakes but are those who will not correct their mistakes easily or will not correct them at all. These people adopt four kinds of attitudes toward criticism: the first is to refuse to admit any mistake. They obstinately call a scar a flower. The second is to give a counter thrust, indiscriminately calling all criticism "a stick" or "a political label." The third is to lay blame on accompanying circumstances and try to turn big problems into small ones and small problems into no problem at all. If these three attitudes do not work, they will then resort to the fourth one. They will try by every means to drag others into the mire so that their "woes" will be shared by others. They may adopt any of these four different attitudes, yet they all try to muddle through and are not ready to turn a new leaf. Like Qigong performers in an acrobatic show who are impervious to "swords and spears," these people are impervious to repeated well intentioned urging, criticism in the manner of a gentle breeze and mild rain, and fervent, sincere and patient help. It goes without saying that adopting these attitudes is dangerous. The moment they refuse to listen to criticism, a kind of dreadful germ is already breeding in their brains and a source of danger is already buried there. In a certain sense, the criterion for a revolutionary is not whether or not he makes mistakes but whether or not he corrects his mistakes. Therefore, we must constantly sound the alarm for others and for ourselves, should have the spirit of seeking truth from facts and must have the courage to acknowledge our shortcomings and mistakes.

Self-criticism was once frequently and commonly carried out in our party and there was not much difficulty in doing so, but this is not the case at present. Being influenced by the leftist trend of thought, some people are accustomed to being "correct." They regard admitting faults as negating themselves. Therefore, it is not very easy to make self-criticism and it really requires courage to do so.

NATIONAL TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS FEDERATION FORMED

OW271254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- China's first national congress of Taiwan compatriots announced here today that the meeting has set up an All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots and adopted a constitution for the federation.

The constitution describes the federation as "a patriotic people's organization that aims to carry forward patriotism, link extensively Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad, promote the kinship of Taiwan compatriots, work as one for the promotion of national unity, an early return of Taiwan to the motherland and peaceful reunification, and contribute to a prosperous and powerful country with a high degree of democracy and civilization."

The constitution says "the federation will unite and link Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad and their organizations, reflect compatriots' will and suggestions to the government, support official departments in receiving Taiwan compatriots who come to visit their relatives or friends or settle on the mainland, and help Taiwan compatriots who wish to contribute to the country's construction, do business or invest on the mainland".

The constitution also stipulates that the national congress of Taiwan compatriots, which will convene every three years, is the highest organ of authority of the federation.

The first council of the federation held its first meeting yesterday and today, and elected Lin Liyun president of the federation, Dong Ke, Li Chen, Lin Chaoquan, Zhu Tianshun, Gan Ying, Peng Tengyun and Zheng Jian vice-presidents. Zheng Jian was concurrently elected secretary general of the federation.

The council, composed of more than 50 members, was elected after consultation by secret ballot at a plenary session of its national congress December 25. The council includes representatives from China's various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Origins of the council members include 14 cities and counties of Taiwan Province, and three Taiwan compatriots of mainland origin.

The current first national congress of Taiwan compatriots opened December 22. A preparatory committee, composed of 35 members with Lin Liyun as chairman, was set up in September and has held two meetings. Local federations of Taiwan compatriots set up in some parts of China in 1980 laid the foundation for the national federation.

NATIONAL RURAL CULTURAL LIFE CONFERENCE OPENS 24 DEC

OW241522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA) -- China's first national conference to award activists in rural cultural life opened here today, bringing together more than 500 delegates of 29 nationalities, representing the country's vast network of libraries, theaters, clubs, publishers and film projection teams serving the peasants.

According to the Ministry of Culture, rural China now has 2,400 county cultural centers and 23,000 commune cultural centers, ten times the 1966 figure, 83,000 film groups in 1977, 1600 libraries and 140,000 village clubs.

A national plan is unfolding to build county towns into big cultural centers for communes around. The Ministry of Culture has decided to provide a joint fund with the China Construction Bank for building cinemas in these centers.

Speaking at today's opening ceremony, Vice-Minister of Culture Lin Mohan demanded more films, dramas, songs and books for the 800 million peasants who have now more money, grain, and sparetime with the success of the party's policies to invigorate rural economy. He was supported by Deputy Minister Zhou Weizhi who presided.

A special directive was issued by the Communist Party Central Committee in August calling on the whole party to pay attention to the cultural life of the masses, especially the peasants. It met with warm response.

Among the delegates attending the national conference are: Cultural center directors of Huxian County, Shaanxi Province, whose peasant painters have given exhibitions in a dozen foreign countries including Britain, France and the United States and received some 8,000 visitors from 40 countries and regions in their villages; The Mihu opera troupe of Linyi County, Shanxi Province, which has concentrated its repertoire on present day rural Chinese life and given 7,500 performances of 150 local operas on contemporary themes in the past three decades; Xin Xianling, deputy director of Pingdu County cultural center in Shandong Province, who wrote the script for the film "Happiness Knocks at the Door," which has a record-breaking attendance of over 2.75 million in its first round show in Beijing last summer; Lu Keke, director of Huarong commune's cultural center in Hubei Province, who, rather than going abroad to join his parents, has made up his mind to be a writer for the peasants and has produced 70 plays, eight scenarios and over 1,000 paintings in the past decade; Song Yong Hong, son of a Tibetan serf and a film projection team leader from the multinationality Yunnan Province, who has walked several ten thousand kilometers in his work to show films among the mountain people; Xu Daijun of the cultural center of the Yi People's Autonomous County in Yunnan Province, who has for 13 years persisted in editing and publishing an art and literature monthly for peasants, who has toured all the communes in the county to collect folk literature of the minority nationalities; rural librarians who have contributed to popularising science among the peasants.

AIR FORCE COMMENDS ADVANCED UNITS, PERSONS

OW270432 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 December, a leading organ of the air force held a report meeting of advanced models in building a spiritual civilization to command the advanced and exchange experiences. At the meeting, five advanced units and individuals reported on their achievements and experiences in building spiritual civilization. They have one characteristic in common: They combine the building of a spiritual civilization with their own jobs and, at the same time, carry it into all their social activities including their family lives, always fostering lofty moral standards and sentiments, and in everything that they do.

Gao Houliang, political commissar of the air force, spoke at the meeting. He called on the air force leading organ to set an example for all air force units and on leading cadres and veteran comrades to get involved and play an exemplary and leading role. He called on the air force to show a decisive turn for the better in the coming year in three areas, namely, social order, morality and practice, and the party's general mood. Gao Houliang point out that, in order to build a socialist spiritual civilization, we must wage struggles against all kinds of uncivilized and immoral thoughts and acts.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND NEW YEAR'S OPERA

OW271541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders Xi Zhongxun, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Bo Yibo and Liu Lantao joined more than 1,000 people from the field of literature and art this evening at a Beijing Opera program celebrating the approaching New Year's Day.

The China Federation of Literary and Art Circles played host. Such leading Beijing Opera performing artists as Zhang Junqiu, Yuan Shihai, Du Jingfang and Li Wanchun presented a Beijing Opera "Prosperity Brought by the Dragon and the Phoenix." Taken from the "Stories of the Three Kingdoms," the opera is often performed on joyous occasions.

Actors and actresses from the Beijing Opera theater of China and three other troupes took part.

ANNUAL COAL PRODUCTION QUOTAS FULFILLED

OW270836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- China fulfilled its annual coal production quotas of 588 million tons by today, the Ministry of Coal Industry announced here today.

The end-of-year figure is expected to reach more than 600 million tons.

The plans for tunnelling footage and output of dressed coal were also fulfilled ahead of time. The ash and waste rock contents stand at 21.25 and 0.46 percent, respectively, achieving the best level since 1968.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION PLAN FOR 1981 FULFILLED

OW270832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- China has produced a total of 100 million tons of crude oil up to date, meeting the target set by the state for 1981, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry announced here today.

One million tons more are expected to be produced in the last few days of this year, the announcement said.

All the major oilfields, including Daqing, Shengli, Jizhong, Liaohe, Dongpu, Nanyang, Jiangnan and Sichuan, can top their production quotas.

GUANGZHOU EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIRS TO BE REDUCED

OW261304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- China has decided to reduce the scale of the Guangzhou export commodities fairs and shorten their durations beginning 1982, the Ministry of Foreign Trade announced.

The Guangzhou export commodities fairs, started in 1957, were held for one month every spring and autumn. Beginning next year, the time will be cut to 20 days. The spring fairs, to be held between April 15 and May 5, will be arranged by the trading groups handling metals, minerals, chemicals, machinery, equipment, meters and instruments; the New Times Industrial Corporation Trading Group formed by the China National Aerotechnology Import and Export Corporation, the China Electronics Import and Export Corporation, the China North Industries Corporation, the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry and the China National Precision Machinery Import and Export Corporation; and the trading groups of the China National Metallurgical Import and Export Corporation and the China Scientific Instruments and Materials Corporation. The autumn fairs, scheduled for October 15-November 5, will be attended by the trading groups handling cereals, oils, foodstuffs, textiles, native produce, animal by-products, light industrial products, arts and crafts. Both export and import business will be handled at the fairs.

The change has been necessitated by the diversified foreign trade practices in recent years. China now holds small export fairs, send trade groups abroad and open permanent offices in other countries.

NANJING PLA UNITS STRESS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

OW242026 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] The Nanjing PLA units recently held a meeting of full-time members of the discipline inspection committee to study and solve the problem of laxity in inspection work so the discipline inspection committee can play a larger role.

Comrade Du Ping, secretary of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units and secretary of its discipline inspection committee, addressed the meeting. He called on discipline committees at all levels to study harder to improve their discipline inspection work by relying on the masses, seriously shouldering their responsibility and adhering to principle. He stressed that great attention must be concentrated on problems regarding the political line and problems in the economic field. He encouraged comrades present at the meeting to invigorate and brace themselves to forcefully and effectively take up discipline inspection work so as to further rectify the party's work style.

Comrades (Chen Dexian), deputy secretary of the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units, gave a report. He first noted the achievements in discipline inspection work over the past year and announced some arrangements for present inspection work. He then laid down some requirements for discipline inspection committees at all levels so they may play a larger role.

NANJING PLA LEADERS DISCUSS ARMY REGULARIZATION

OW261157 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] On 24 December Commander Nei Fengzhi, First Political Commissar Guo Lingxiang and Political Commissar Du Ping of the Nanjing PLA units led the responsible comrades at army level of various PLA units to visit the training camp for army regularization attended by cadres at the above the regimental level to discuss plans for army regularization. This training with emphasis on regimental commanders has been carried on for nearly (?a month and a half). After painstaking training, the regimental commanders had learned the basics, mastered the skills with flying colors, and succeeded in exploring the path for army regularization under new conditions.

The leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units were greatly impressed by the training received by the regiment commanders who showed high standards for appearance and bearing. They praised the regiment commanders for their ever-soaring spirit in study and their remarkable achievements. They cordially talked with the regiment commanders, earnestly listened to their views on army regularization and joined them in studying measures to carry out army regularization on a firm basis.

Comrade Nei Fengzhi also delivered a report on how to strengthen army regularization.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI PRIVATE TELEPHONES -- Beginning today until 15 January next year, the inter-city telephone bureau will handle requests for installation of private telephones for the first time in 15 years. Individuals whose residence is in areas with phone numbers beginning with 21, 24, 45, 53 and 56 may apply by written request. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Dec 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG FINANCIAL REVENUE -- By 10 December, Zhejiang Province's total financial revenue reached 3.335 billion yuan, prefulfilling the 1981 financial revenue plan 21 days ahead of schedule and surpassing that of the same period last year by 9.5 percent. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 15 Dec 81 OW]

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI OPPOSES RAFFLES

OW280331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA) -- The 23 December JINGJI CANKAO [ECONOMIC REFERENCE] prominently features on its front page a reporter's commentary and report on some enterprises in Guangzhou promoting the sale of their products by offering raffles; it also appends an "editor's note."

The "editor's note" says: Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, held that such practice "is harmful to society and should be stopped." He also pointed out that "the sale of products should be promoted mainly according to their fine qualities and low prices and not by offering raffles." According to the "editor's note," the Ministry of Commerce has already circulated a notice on Ren Zhongyi's suggestions as well as the full text of a report on several Guangzhou enterprises offering "big prizes," to boost their sales and has called on commercial departments in various localities to conduct another inspection of all enterprises under their jurisdiction and take measures to stop the practice should enterprises be found to be engaged in it.

According to the report entitled "The Practice of Promoting Sales by Offering Raffles Is Not Desirable," written by XINHUA reporter Tang Wei [7781 3555] and published in today's issue of JINGJI CANKAO, the practice of "raffle drawing" has been pursued in the markets of Guangzhou for promoting the sale of an increasing number of products including foodstuffs, daily commodities, magazines and even articles for superstitious activities. This practice has caused great dissatisfaction among the masses who have pointed out that the practice of promoting sales through raffles is a dishonest practice that puts profit-making above everything else without paying any attention to its results on society and runs counter to the promotion of socialist spiritual civilization.

HENAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS 22 DEC

HK240619 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Summary] The 13th meeting of the 5th Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 22 December. The meeting unanimously adopted the draft agenda for the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. During this session, Acting Governor Dai Suli will deliver a government work report. Reports will also be delivered on budget matters, the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and the work of the provincial higher people's court and procuratorate. Resolutions will also be adopted on these reports. Standing committee Vice Chairman Yu Yichuan presided at the meeting on 22 December. Also present were Vice Chairmen Liu Mingbang, Wang Quanguo and Shao Wenjie.

XIAO KE VISITS HUNAN OLD REVOLUTIONARY BASES

HK270316 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, Comrade Xiao Ke, member of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the CPPCC, vice minister of national defense, and commandant of the PLA Military Academy, recently inspected old revolutionary bases in Hunan. On 14 December, Comrade Xiao Ke, who is 70 years old, returned to his home village in Jiahe County, which he had not seen for 10 years. During his brief stay of a few days, he visited four communes and a school and chatted with several score old peasant association members, peasants and teachers. He urged them all to work hard at production and make contributions to the renewal of China.

GUIZHOU RIBAO ON IMPROVING PROVINCIAL ECONOMY

HK270738 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Report on 25 December GUIZHOU RIBAO editorial: "Be Clear About the Orientation for the Main Effort -- Third Comment on Working in Concert and Making Every Effort To Climb the Slope"]

[Excerpts] In making every effort to climb the slope and fighting a successful battle to transform the Guizhou economy, apart from the resolve and drive to climb the peaks and fight, it is all the more important to have correct strategy and policy for our efforts.

In striving for economic transformation, we must thoroughly eliminate the leftist errors that have prevailed for a long time in guiding ideology, thoroughly implement the 10 principles for construction contained in Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report to the 4th Session of the 5th NPC and embark on a new road of importing economic results. Our industrial efforts should center on producing consumer goods, stimulating agricultural production, and leading forward heavy industry production; we should thus organize the entire national economy. At the same time, we must vigorously develop the light, textile and food industries to meet the ever-growing needs of the people's daily life and improve our accumulation capacity. Heavy industry must further readjust its service orientation. Apart from directly producing some consumer durables, it must provide better service for agriculture and the consumer goods industry, for the technological reform and economic renovation of the national economy, for exports, and for modernizing national defense. In the light of possibilities, it is also necessary to gain state investment and make full use of foreign investment and the development of joint economic undertakings with fraternal provinces, to exploit the province's energy and mineral resources in a planned way and gradually take advantage of our latent superior features.

Regarding the orientation for the main effort of the whole province, it is necessary first to promote agriculture and reduce population growth. We must mainly rely on policies and science to develop agriculture. This is the specific new way for agriculture to follow in achieving high economic results with little investment. As a result of the readjustment of agricultural production relations in the past 2 years or so, over 95 percent of the production teams in Guizhou have now instituted the system of assigning the households full responsibility for task completion. The peasants' enthusiasm has been mobilized. We must now continue to publicize to the rural cadres and peasant masses the three things that will not be changed for a long time: the road of socialist collectivization; public ownership of land and the basic means of production; and the institution of agricultural production responsibility systems.

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 23 DEC

HK240529 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Summary] The 12th meeting of the 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Guiyang on 23 December. The tasks of the meeting are to convey and study the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, decide on the date and agenda of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, and approve various regulations and reports. Standing committee Chairman Xu Jiansheng and Vice Chairman Luo Dengyi and Zeng Jianhui spoke on 23 December, conveying the procedure and spirit of the NPC session. Vice Chairman Wu Su presided. Also present were Vice Chairmen Dai Xiaodong, Zhang Liang, Luo Ying, Ye Gulin, Long Xianzhao, Geng Wanqing and Hou Guoxiang.

BEIJING PLA MEETING SUMMARIZES 1981 WORK

HK280900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Profound changes took place in the political and ideological outlook of the Beijing PLA units during 1981, and an all-round improvement was achieved in work. The CCP committee of the Beijing PLA units recently held an enlarged meeting to sum up this year's work. The committee held that the basic characteristics of this year's work were "grasping two matters and enlivening the chess game."

These two matters were: 1) giving prominence to conducting education in the party's line, principles and policies; and 2) conducting a large-scale military exercise at a certain place in North China. Guided by these two matters, new changes occurred in the building of the units and in all aspects of their work, such as:

There was a notable enhancement of the political awareness of the commanders and fighters, and they were more spontaneous in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

Military training conformed more to actual needs, and there were new improvements in the capacity of all branches of the armed forces for coordinated combat.

Notable progress was made in building the leadership groups, and the collective leadership of the party committees was strengthened.

An excellent start was made in building spiritual civilization, and there was a turn for the better in the units' ideological mood.

Preparedness against war was put on a sounder basis, and the capacity to deal with a future war was constantly raised.

The units upheld the principle of building the army with diligence and thrift, and the work of making the logistics departments combat-ready was stepped up. The party committees at all levels and the rear services departments seriously implemented the instructions of the central Military Commission on cutting expenditures and practicing strict economy, grasped production with one hand and economy with the other, strengthened planning management, and ensured relatively well the needs of the units in daily life and combat-readiness training.

The building of the people's armed forces departments was strengthened, and the organization, education and training of the militia were improved.

Closer army-government and army-people relations were achieved and the masses' impression of the army was changed.

Reviewing the work of the past year, the CCP committee of the Beijing PLA units profoundly felt that although there are many problems to be solved in building the units, it is necessary to devote the major effort to two aspects: 1) get a good grasp of the political orientation of the units and ensure that the commanders and fighters unconditionally carry out the party's line, principles and policies; and 2) uphold the guiding principle for work of "take education and training as the center and be prepared to fight," truly put education and training in a strategic position, and constantly improve the level of modernization and regularization of the units.

Ensuring that the units will closely follow the Central Committee in politics is the fundamental issue in army building during the period of this historical turning point. It is essential to get a good grasp of the political orientation and implement the party's line, principles and policies. If this question is solved well, the units will be able to clearly distinguish between right and wrong and take a firm stand when faced with new situations and problems, and truly play the role of being the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat; they will be able to have united thinking, will and pace, work in concert and unite for battle in pursuit of a common aim; and the cadres and fighters will be fully confident of the party's cause, fundamentally embrace their revolutionary spirit, and fully mobilize their enthusiasm and creativity. Thus the building of a modernized, regularized revolutionary army will be able to forge ahead along the correct path, and there will be a solid ideological foundation for fulfilling all tasks.

On this basis, the CCP committee of the Beijing PLA units has regarded the work of vigorously strengthening education and training as the cardinal link in building a modernized and regularized revolutionary army and has truly put this work in a strategic position. The party committees at all levels have shifted their main efforts to education and training; the headquarters, political and logistics organs' work has closely revolved around this central task and served it, developing into a chess game.

For this reason, the CCP committee of the Beijing PLA units has proposed that "standards must be high, demands strict, work meticulous and results good." The committee has demanded both the heroic ambition to aim high and, all the more, the spirit of working in a sound and solid way. "High standards" means that it is necessary to keep on improving work, striving for a continuously better performance, and to shun contentment with things as they are and with doing things in a passable way; it is necessary to strive for first-class achievements, to ensure that all work conforms to the standards and demand of building a modernized, regularized revolutionary army. "Strict demands" means that it is necessary to strictly execute orders and instructions in work, and be scrupulous about every detail. It is absolutely forbidden to be slack and perfunctory, careless and casual. Everything done must be done well and carried out to the end. There must be strictness and impartiality in enforcing discipline; those who do well must be commended, and those who do poorly must be criticized; errors must be resolutely corrected, without any compromising or indulgence. "Meticulous work" means getting a clear picture of the conditions, drawing up detailed plans, carrying out careful organization, accepting responsibilities, and ensuring that everything is under someone's charge and there are no dead ends or loopholes, and guaranteeing that there can be flexible operations in all cardinal links and aspects. "Good results" means attaching importance to success, pursuing practical effects, avoiding pursuit of false fame and formalism, and fulfilling tasks with high efficiency and quality. The facts over the past year have proved that so long as these "four phrases" penetrate deep into people's minds and are implemented, work can be done in a sound way and the tasks can be completed very well.

YAO YILIN INSPECTS HEBEI WORKSITE, DISTRICTS

HK240817 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Vice Premier Yao Yilin inspected Tangshan 5-11 December. He was accompanied by responsible comrades of the State Capital Construction and Planning Commission and Hebei Governor Li Erzhong. On his inspection, Comrade Yao Yilin first went to the Panjiakou reservoir worksite, where he saw PLA commanders and fighters undertaking the construction work and viewed the progress of work on the main projects. He praised the hardworking spirit of the PLA commanders and fighters and urged them to continue to make big efforts to complete the reservoir at an early date, as a contribution to bringing water to Tianjin and Tangshan and preserving water resources well.

Vice Premier Yao Yilin then inspected the restoration and construction of the new districts, the old district and the factory and mining area, and the state of industrial production. He saw newly built schools, nurseries and shops. He praised the people of Tangshan for their achievements in restoring production and rebuilding their homes after the earthquake.

Vice Premier Yao Yilin also visited the earthquake-proof shacks and new housing blocks, saw the city residents, and asked them detailed questions about their daily life. He expressed comfort and concern for those masses living in earthquake-proof shacks.

Heedless of age and fatigue, Vice Premier Yao Yilin visited the most progressive construction unit in the country, the Handan municipal No 2 building company, which is supporting construction in Tangshan. He held a forum with the leading comrades of the company. He also went down the shafts in the Kailuan coalmines to see the coalminers. He praised them highly for their historical contributions, and encouraged them to brace their spirits, carry forward the glorious traditions of the Kailuan working class, and better fulfill the coal production tasks, to make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

During his inspections, Vice Premier Yao Yilin also listened to reports delivered by responsible comrades of the Tangshan prefectural and municipal CCP committees and Kailuan coalmines CCP committee on restoration and construction, and gave important instructions on speeding up construction work and setting a deadline for eliminating the earthquake-proof shacks.

SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HEARS WORK REPORTS

HK260558 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress held a full session on 25 December to listen to reports on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, higher people's court, and people's procuratorate.

Jiao Guonai, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, reported on the work of the committee over the past year. He said that during this period the committee has listened to and examined 11 work reports from the provincial government, court and procuratorate, and discussed and decided on a number of major issues in the province's economic construction and legal system, while making corresponding resolutions and decisions. It has also formulated four local laws, and carried out extensive investigation and study.

Gu Zhen, president of the provincial higher people's court, reported on the work of the court. He said the court has strictly carried out the laws and pronounced sentence in over 25,000 criminal and civil cases.

(Zhao Xiangrong), deputy provincial procurator, reported on the work of the procuratorate. Gu Zhen and (Zhao Xiangrong) both stressed: "We must continue to implement the principle of heavy and swift punishment according to law, deal stern blows at a very small number of criminals who seriously endanger social order, seriously implement the principle of combining punishment with leniency, and struggle for a further turn for the better in social order."

The executive chairman of the session was Hu Xiaoqin.

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC VIEWS NATIONAL GUIDELINES

SK280914 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Excerpts] On the morning of 27 December, Guo Shouchang, member of the National CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, made a report at the 15th enlarged standing committee meeting of the 4th Sessions of the 5th National People's Congress and National CPPCC Committee. Among those hearing the report were provincial CPPCC members currently in Harbin, representatives from various democratic parties, personages from various social circles and cadres from the provincial-level united front work departments. Wang Yilun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting.

Following his report, Comrade Guo Shouchang also noted that the Fourth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee contended that the CPPCC committee had scored remarkable achievements over the past few years in accelerating the national program to achieve the four modernizations. Hereafter, in line with the new situation and tasks, we should further advance the CPPCC committee's work so as to make more contributions to fulfilling the national task and plan for economic construction.

Comrade Wang Yilun also addressed the meeting. He urged the people of various nationalities, democratic parties, mass organizations and personages of various social circles throughout the province to earnestly study and penetratingly understand the spirit of the NPC and CPPCC sessions and to resolutely respond to the call issued by these sessions. Under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, we should strive to do a good job in building material and spiritual civilizations.

JILIN CCP, CPPCC DISCUSS NPC GUIDELINES

SK250902 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The standing committee of the 5th Jilin Provincial People's Congress and the standing committee of the 4th Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee concurrently held their 9th and 12th meetings in Changchun 20-24 December. During the meetings, permanent members of the provincial people's congress and the provincial CPPCC committee heard a report by Li Youwen, chairman of the provincial people's congress, on the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, a report by Song Renyuan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, on the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee and a report by (He Wentao), chairman of the provincial planning commission, on implementation of the 1981 plan for the national economy and key points of the 1982 national economic plan. Participants earnestly studied the government work report by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the economic situation and economic principles and other documents concerned. They also held enthusiastic discussions on major issues in the government work report. At the meetings, participants also made many proposals on stabilizing prices, intensifying market management, simplifying administrative structures, placing jobs and improving economic policies. The meetings were held in a lively atmosphere filled with a spirit of democracy.

Today, the ninth meeting of the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee examined and approved the namelist of personnel appointments and the resolution on the reports. The 12th meeting of the 4th provincial CPPCC standing committee studied and discussed the provincial CPPCC committee's work.

Attending the meeting of the provincial people's congress standing committee were permanent members, including Zhao Tianye, Xu Shouxuan, Liu Cikai, Zhang Kaijing, Wu Xuezhou, Wu Duo and Cheng Shengsan. Attending the meeting of the provincial CPPCC standing committee were Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Fu Zhensheng, Che Minqiao, Zhang Dexing, Yan Zitao, Cui Cifeng, Cui Cai, Xiao Danfeng and Miao Zhuxian. Among those attending the meetings as observers were Wang Guanchao, deputy governor of the province, and responsible comrades from the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, the provincial planning commission, the provincial civil affairs department and the provincial personnel bureau.

GANSU CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS 25 DEC

SK260412 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] The 10th standing committee meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress opened at the Lanzhou guesthouse this morning. Wang Shitai, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Gao Jinchun, Qiang Zixiu, Li Keru, Wu Hongbin, Sun Runhua, Li Shenghua, Wu Zhiguo, (Liu Lanting) and (He Jianshan).

The meeting discussed and adopted a decision on convening the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress on 28 December in Lanzhou, heard the report on the handling of deputies' motions delivered by (Dou Shu), secretary general of the provincial people's government, and heard the report on arrangements for local laws and regulations delivered by (Luo Lin), deputy director of the provincial judicial department. The other items on the agenda of this meeting are:

1. Discussing and approving the draft agenda on the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress made by the provincial people's congress standing committee;
2. Discussing and approving the draft namelists of the presidium, secretary general, permanent chairmen, the credentials committee, the motions examination committee and the budget committee of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress;
3. Discussing and approving the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee; and
4. Discussing and approving some personnel changes and other items.

Approves Appointments

SK280324 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] The 10th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee concluded in Lanzhou on the morning of 27 December. The meeting conscientiously discussed various items concerning the preparations for the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and completed preparations for this congress session. The meeting also approved the draft agenda on the congress session and draft namelists of the presidium, the permanent chairmen, the credentials committee, the motions examination committee and the budget committee of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. These draft namelists will be submitted to the congress for approval.

At this morning's meeting, the participants adopted a decision appointing (Zhu Xuanren) deputy governor of the province and relieving Liu Bing of his post as deputy provincial governor. Some other personnel changes were also adopted.

Today's meeting was presided over by Wang Shitai, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Attending the meeting were Li Peifu, Gao Jinchun, Qiang Zixiu, Li Keru, Wu Hongbin, Sun Runhua, Li Shenghua, Wu Zhiguo, (Liu Lanting) and (He Jianshan), vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Wu Sihong, president of the provincial higher people's court; Wang Guo, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible persons of the departments concerned of the provincial people's government.

The following is a biography of (Zhu Xuanren), the newly elected deputy provincial governor: (Zhu Xuanren), a native of Yixing County, Jiangsu Province, was born in 1916. Now 65, he is a doctor of livestock pathology, professor and president of the Gansu agricultural university and member of the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee.

QINGHAI RALLY URGES IMPROVING PUBLIC SECURITY

SK271146 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the provincial CCP committee held a mobilization rally on comprehensively handling various problems in public security at the people's auditorium on the afternoon of 25 December. Responsible comrades at and above the county level in the Xining area attended the rally.

At the rally, Zhaxi Wanggug, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, said strengthening public security, enhancing laws and discipline and striving for a fundamental change in social order is a political task set forth by the CCP Central Committee for the whole party to fulfill. We should fully understand the importance of the task and make conscientious efforts to do a good job in this regard. Comrade Zhaxi Wanggug delivered a speech entitled: "Mobilize the Whole Party, Implement Measures for Comprehensively Handling Various Problems in Public Security and Strive for Decisive Progress in Social Order."

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee attended the rally. Zhang Guosheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the rally.

In his speech, Comrade Zhanxi Wanggug said that generally speaking, the public security situation in our province is good. However, there has not been a fundamental improvement. We should fully affirm the achievements our province scored earlier this year. We should also realize and pay adequate attention to the fact that there are many serious problems in public security in urban and rural areas. To make a fundamental improvement in social order, we should find not just a temporary solution but a permanent one to problems in public security. We should enact measures for comprehensively straightening out social order in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Zhaxi Wanggug said party committee members should personally take charge of the work to comprehensively tackle various problems. To do a good job in this work, party committee members must do a good job in political, economic, educational and cultural fields. He said the key to comprehensively tackling various problems is to do a good job in improving our party style. Only when party style is improved can we correct malpractices prevailing in society. Our problem now is that many bad practices exist within our party. Like a virus, they are contaminating the body of our party, encroaching on the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses and seriously weakening the fighting force of the party. Party committees at all levels must be bold in resisting and correcting such malpractices and never tolerate or accommodate them. It is necessary to strengthen the party's discipline inspection work, improve the systems of regular activities of party organizations, do a good job in the party's ideological building and carry forward the party's fine traditions.

Comrade Zhaxi Wanggug said to comprehensively handle various problems in public security, we should enhance ideological and political work, conduct education in law and discipline on a large scale, further carry out the campaigns of emulating Lei Feng, establishing new practices, five stresses and four beauties and encourage fine social practice. To comprehensively handle various problems in public security, we should implement responsibility systems in public security and do a good job in the four guarantees -- plants, mines and enterprises guarantee the behavior of their staff and workers; schools guarantee the behavior of their students; neighborhood committees guarantee the behavior of neighbor youths; and parents guarantee the behavior of their children.

At the end of the rally a leading comrade of the provincial public security office made concrete arrangements for improving social order at present, especially during the New Year holiday period and the Spring Festival.

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